

L. HINER

H. HUDEN.

TILLAMOOK MACHINE SHOP, Practical Machinists And Blacksmiths. Steam Boat and Loggers' Work and Heavy Forging a Specialty. Estimates given on new machinery. TILLAMOOK, OREGON.

TILLAMOOK WEATHER.

Table with columns: Date, Temperature (Max, Min, Mean), Rain-fall. Rows for Dec 1-31 and a summary row.

Mean 49.7... 39.9... 44.9... 0.00. SUMMARY.—Mean temp., 44.9; max. temp., 58; date, 23rd. Min. temp., 30; dates, 19th and 27th. Total precip. inches, 14.38; total snowfall inches, 0; number of days clear, 0; partly cloudy, 2; cloudy, 29. Dates of frost—Light, 2nd, 3rd, 14th and 15th. Killing, 18th, 19th and 27th. Dates of hail, 5th, 7th and 8th; sleet, 9; thunder storms, 15th; auroras, 0. Prevailing wind—Direction, West.

REMARKS.—Trace. 15th.—At 8 a.m., a thunder storm along the coast. 16th.—At 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., an eclipse on moon at arising in the N.E., visible occasionally. 19th.—The first ice of the season, 1-10th of an inch on tubs of water and puddles in the road. The year 1899 ends the same as 1898, cold and raining.

Real Estate Transfers.

U. S. to Peter Langharat S 1/2 of Sw 1/4 and W 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec 8 in tp 2 N R 9 W. Sarah J. Himes to Louis Olsen, Se 1/4 of Se 1/4 of sec 22, Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec 23 W 1/2 of Nw 1/4 of sec 26 tp 2 N R 7 W. Charles Himes to Louis Olsen, E 1/2 of Nw 1/4 and E 1/2 of Sw 1/4 of sec 9 tp 1 S R 9 W. Erick Glad to Louis Olsen, Sw 1/4 of sec 25, tp 2 N R 8 W. U. S. to James P. Reher E 1/2 of Se 1/4, Nw 1/4 of Se 1/4, and Se 1/4 of Ne 1/4 in sec 4 tp 1 N R 7 W. Jacob R. Reher to James F. Reher, 5 acres in sec 10, tp 1 N R 7 W. Emily E. Stewart to Geo. A. Barton, lots 3 and 4, block 2 Hays add to Tillamook. M. R. Martin to Edwin Reynolds, Se 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and S 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec 23 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec 24 tp 1 S R 9 W. Edwin Reynolds to C. E. Reynolds, Se 1/4 of Sw 1/4 and S 1/2 of Se 1/4 of sec 23 and Sw 1/4 of Sw 1/4 of sec 24 tp 1 S R 9 W.

ORDINANCE NO. 118.

An Ordinance to Provide for the Licensing of Steam Wood-Saws. The people do ordain as follows: Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to operate, or hire, any steam wood-saw within the limits of Tillamook City, Oregon, without either the owner or owners thereof, or the operator or operators thereof, having first obtained a license therefor from the recorder of said city. Sec. 2. The license fee for operating any steam wood-saw as aforesaid shall be at the rate of \$10 per annum, and no such license shall issue for a less period than 12 months. Sec. 3. If any person or persons shall operate any steam wood-saw contrary to the provisions of this ordinance, such person or persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a conviction thereof, shall be fined in the sum of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, and in default of the payment thereof shall be imprisoned in the jail of said city for such a period of time as will liquidate said fine at the rate of \$2.00 per day. Read first time at 8 o'clock and 10 minutes, P.M. Read second time at 8 o'clock and 15 minutes, P.M. Read third time at 8 o'clock and 25 minutes, P.M. After which Ordinance passed by unanimous vote of Council. W. H. COOPER, City Recorder. Look out, the marshal is going to enforce the bicycle ordinance. "Freddy, didn't you hit Jimmy first?" "Yes, ma; but he poked me, he looked 't he wuz goin' t' hit me."

BOULDER CREEK BUBBLES.

Charles Smith is getting out some timber for a bridge across Boulder—a timely improvement. Mrs. Della Jensen and daughter Ethel, visited Grandpa Jensen at Hebo last Tuesday. Miss Ethel Booth is visiting friends and relatives at Woods, at present. Jake Nicklaus went to the hub one day last week, and returned with a fine new gun. Won't the rabbits do some jumping now? Miss Millie Jensen is up from Hebo for a visit at her brother's home. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kinneman are at Beaver, where they expect to stay for some time, as Mr. Kinneman has a job at Richard's & Hoag's saw-mill which will keep him busy for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Chopard spent Christmas at Cedarvale with Mrs. Chopard's parents. Mrs. Charles Smith went to Beaver Tuesday. Rev. R. Y. Blalock and Rev. Puthard, are conducting a protective meeting at Blaine. Miss Lena Bays was calling on her many Boulder Creek friends last week. The Nestucca is very low at present, but if the present downpour continues a day or two, we will probably have some high water. Master Johnny Borba celebrated Christmas and his birthday on the same day. We wish him many happy returns of the occasion. Several people from this vicinity were at the dance at Curl's Saturday night. Mr. Smith's house caught on fire Saturday but fortunately it was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. Mr. Lucas has purchased the Bert Lynch place and will make his home there. We extend a cordial welcome to his family and wish them prosperity in their new home. There was a large crowd at the Christmas tree at Blaine Monday; the affair passed off nicely and was a "howling success" as your correspondent was informed by one who was there. Mr. and Mrs. John Borba entertained Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Chopard at their home on New Year's day.

NEHALEM.

A happy new year. There was a watch meeting at the Onion Peak school-house on Sunday night. School commenced in three districts on Tuesday, viz: The town school in charge of Miss Dora High; the Sand-hills, Miss Wilkinson; and the old Blybach district, Miss Mary Schollmeyer. The masquerade ball was held on Monday night. It was a grand affair, there being a very large number of maskers. There were many fine costumes, and well sustained characters, and a large throng of spectators. Supper was served at Hotel Klein, and Linkhart & Smith furnished the music. Nehalem Camp, Woodmen of the World, is flourishing; two initiations, and seven applicants at its last meeting. Its auxiliary, the Circle, also had four new members. The Camp and Circle will hold a joint installation of officers on Saturday, the 13th inst.

WILSON RIVER.

Mrs. E. Hellebeck had the misfortune to chop off one of her thumbs last week while getting kindling to build a fire. Scarletina is prevalent in the jawbone and Killehs neighborhoods. There is a rumor that Mr. P. McIntosh is willing to put up a cheese factory here somewhere on the river, on the same principle as the one on South Prairie. There was a baptism in the river here last Sunday.

ORETOWN.

Mrs. Young left here last week for her home near Sherwood. The dance at the Bay last Friday night was well attended. Mr. Bailes made a business trip to Tillamook during the past week. Mr. Walker has moved his place of residence to the Slab Creek district. Grandma Penner's health is so poorly that it became necessary to send for a physician. The 7 year old daughter of Al. Bowman, of Slab Creek, is suffering with frequent attacks of fits. Dr. Richardson of this place was called to attend her, but he is at present in the state of Washington. The boat which has been daily expected for the past two months has failed to appear. The bar is smooth and there can surely be no reasonable cause for this long delay.

NETARTS.

Z. Well, of South Prairie, is on the beach for a few days. The dwelling-house of G. M. Watkins caught on fire Monday morning and came very near being destroyed. D. R. Hurlbut will move with his family to Harney county in the spring to make their home in the future. The schooner Free Trade sailed for San Francisco on the 27th of December, with a full cargo of lumber. Geo. W. Phelps has his new barn nearly enclosed. Wm. Newcomb, of Tillamook, passed through this place Friday, en route for Salmon river to do some surveying for parties down there.

BLAINE.

The Christmas tree at Blaine school-house was a grand success, and the program was fine. The taffy party at Mr. and Mrs. Dave Coulson's was a success everyone had a pleasant time. The dance given at Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Cody's was a success if only four ladies were present. Protracted meeting at Blaine held by the Baptists, everyone come. Miss Abbie and Lenna Coulson spent Xmas at Blaine. Vel, vel, my got, Christmas and New Year is gone, I guess I hab been sleeping, vel, they don have von nice little Christmas tree here at Plane, and then dey had preching von hole weak, den them under beepsel got von violine and hab 2 or free dancing here den dey hab von good time dancing. Mr. Dilo went out side to see his frow and shildrens last veek. This man Mr. Eden came in from Oregon City and den he sell his place to Mr. Sturgeon. I guess he is going to move on it soon. Miss Jensen vas from 3 rivers visiting some friends here last veek. Mr. Chapin and frow went down to Wolf skool house to attend schurch last Sunday. Vel, vel, we done got vone little shoke on Shon Kreecy. He run up and down de grade looking for vone little kryuse vone hole night. Mr. Coltsou had a vone nice candy pulling a kisseme night. Vone done had vone death. Mr. Lucas, little dog dyed last veek. Mr. Kreecy went to the city last veek. Vel, I don vish yo Mary Kiss me and Happy New 'ere.

EMMA.

We have had one week of fine weather. J. T. Wickert is busy working on the addition to his house. The social at J. D. Chitwood's on the night of the 23rd ult. was well attended, thirty-nine persons being present. Everybody, old and young, seemed to enjoy themselves. Miss Jane Varner was visiting Mrs. Howland one week. Messrs. Hooland, Olson and Johnson were over at the Nestucca camery last week on business. A professional tramp passed through this county last week living off of the neighbors. Mr. Stowasher, a German, who lives on Salmon river, met with a painful accident on the 26th ult., while felling trees. A tree, in falling, swung sideways and struck him, breaking one leg. Mr. Joe Altenberg, of Emma, was sent for, who set the broken limb. J. D. Chitwood's children have the whooping cough. It seems as if the Oretown correspondent will not stand correction in the matter of Mrs. Resh not being out in the mountains one night. Mrs. Resh cannot speak English, and if Mr. and Mrs. Nash cannot speak German, they have misunderstood Mrs. Resh. She was not away from home but one night, and that night she was at the home of Mr. Nash.

BARNEGAT.

Bert Biggs and family and Joe Hauxhurst and family spent their Xmas at Driden Baker's on Tillamook river, where quite a number of neighbors gathered to spend the evening in a social hour which was a very enjoyable affair and a good time enjoyed by all. Capt. Hunt went to the hub Monday. The steamer Annarine came to Barnegat Friday with passengers. Miss Clare Biggs visited with friends in the city the forepart of the week and returned home Friday. Mrs. Mamie Biggs of the city is visiting friends and relations at Barnegat. Forgot Tillamook County.

"That engineer report in regard to discontinuance of the Yaquina Bay improvement is likely to cost Mr. Tongue his re-nomination. He cannot at present count on a single county except Washington. Were we now to predict the name of the republican nominee for congress in the first district we should call it Judge J. C. Fullerton. We shall see what is to come."—Portland Dispatch. —Mr. Tongue had no more to do with the appointment of the Board or the law that authorized it than any other Congressman, and of course could not influence the Board in its report. Unless something better in opposition to Mr. Tongue's re-nomination can be offered than this senseless criticism his chances are good. The people of this country are not all fools and can read and understand the English language, and they know if Alger had signed the contract he authorized, Congress was compelled to supply the money to carry it out. The law appropriating the money was passed before Mr. Tongue was elected, it was on the statutes, needing only to be authorized by the Secretary of war to be full of force and effect, and he did so authorize, he even went further, accepted a bid and made the bidders put up the required bond and then refused to affix his signature to it, thus nullifying a law of Congress.—Yaquina Bay News.

CURRENT TOPICS.

What a lot of unnecessary fuss the democrats are kicking up about annexing the Philippine islands, yet when it comes to Cuba and Puerto Rico they have no objections whatever. Surely the democrats are great at swallowing a camel but choke trying to do the same thing with a knot. Andrew Carnegie has informed W. J. Bryan that he will gladly furnish the money for the erection of a library at Lincoln, Neb., at a cost of about \$75,000. If Carnegie has money to burn let him send some to Oregon for the same purpose. It would be acceptable and he would not have to toady to silver cranks either. The Fenian agitation in the East is magnified beyond all reason and is nothing more than a tempest in a teakettle. Uncle Sam is not going to allow a lot of hot headed Fenians in this country to interfere with his friendly relations with Johnny Bull, for the late unpleasantness with Spain demonstrated that he had a friend and a sympathizer in England while the other European powers only jeered at us. The railroads have been granted seven months more in which to comply with the safety appliance law. This will save the companies a little money, but how about the lives of the employes? The railroads are certainly doing well enough now that no further extension on the ground of excessive cost will be tenable. But as the law stands in some states it cannot be suspended by any interstate commerce commission. Gold bricks have been a standard article in the confidence man's outfit for many years, but the silver bullionaires now propose to try to work off a silver one on Uncle Sam through the medium of the supreme court. That body has the reputation of being composed of a fairly wise lot of men and the chances of successfully working the game are not bright. The popocratic organs are greatly worried because Secretary Gage has taken steps to relieve the temporary monetary stringency. Nothing would suit the purposes of the popocratic politicians so much as a financial panic which would obliterate the present prosperity. In matters little to them what distress might follow in its wake so they are enabled to ride into office on a wave of calamity. And now the wagon-makers are getting together to raise the prices on farm wagons. The alleged reason for the advance is the increased cost of hardwood lumber, iron and labor, incident to the unprecedented demand throughout the United States. Whether this advance be justified or not nobody can attribute the action of the Wagon trust to the protection afforded by a high protective tariff. America is not an importer, but a greater exporter of wagons. If Canada can make money exporting butter it would seem a profitable industry for the farmers of the United States. Although our exports are increasing somewhat they are still woefully small, and this is due to the poor reputation American butter has acquired through the shipment abroad of poor butter, oleo and process butter, offered for sale as prime American. In July our exports were something over 20,000 packages, but in a single week recently Montreal exported 35,000 packages. The United Kingdom imports annually about 350,000,000 pounds of butter, of which only about 5 per cent comes from the United States. Why should not the government inspect American butter for export, the same as she does meat going abroad. The officials of the agricultural department believe the plan thoroughly practicable. In fact the reputation of Canadian butter and cheese results from such an inspection. It is no holiday junket for the British troops who are attempting to subjugate the South African republic. England has finally awakened to a painful appreciation of the gravity of the situation. There is more to avenge now than Majuba hill. Good will probably come of the Boer victories. It is altogether probable that England when the final settlement of the differences comes, will be in better humor to secure peace by concession than she would had the British forces been easily victorious, as they had expected to be. England has awakened to the fact that she has underestimated the fighting strength of Oom Paul's men. It is possible, and to be hoped, that she will consider the possibility of the Boers having some rights in the case when, by war or arbitration, the existing difficulties and differences are brought up for final settlement. UNDISPUTED statements from Salt Lake City go to show that the Mormon church not only supported Representative-reject Brigham H. Roberts in his ambition to be a congressman, but that the ecclesiastical authorities of that faith in Utah are at present openly backing him in his fight to force himself into congress, now that his right to the fellowship is questioned. This is obviously not a fight on the part of the Mormon church to secure to Roberts that "vested property," his salary, nor to preserve the

inalienable right of a state's representation in the national lawmaking body, as Roberts would have us believe in his special pleadings to the house investigating committee by demurrers and answers. It is an effort to obtain for that church the highest possible official recognition, a church which controls the government of Utah in a republic which had for its foundation the absolute disunion of church and state. While the high priests of Mormonism in Utah deny that this church interferes in any way with politics, the fact remains that when an adherent of the faith stands for election with the sanction of the powers which control it he wins, and who will deny that his acts while in office are dictated by the interests of that organization to the exclusion of all others? Whatever may be the purpose, the effect is known in results and events. The Mormon leaders knew both the record of Roberts on the one hand and the Edmunds law on the other when he stood for the office with their approval. He is the authorized agent of that church now, as he stands knocking at the door of the house of representatives for admission. There is little question that the Mormons of the Roberts class believe in polygamy as firmly now as ever and they resent the law prohibiting it as an infringement and encroachment. They believe that they will yet convince the Gentiles of "their errors and win them over to their belief."

The question of paramount interest to the American people, therefore, is the relation of the Mormon church to civil government. Is there in reality an exercise of civil power, secret or otherwise? Has success in state affairs emboldened the church and induced it to seek the broader and more useful field of federal alliance? Some of Mr. Roberts' utterances were daring, even bordering on an admonition, and it may be he is preparing us for the anathema, which is to come, in the event he is turned away. As preposterous as it may seem, nevertheless we are presented with the spectacle of a religious sect endeavoring to link itself with civil power for the purpose of obtaining what they no doubt believe to be religious freedom, but what is in reality centralization and aggrandizement. Casually it would seem puerile and foolhardy. But all beginnings are small and advancement gradual. History points us to similar beginnings which have resulted in consummations broad and powerful.

The farewell proclamation of General Brooke to the Cubans is a modest recital of what has been accomplished since the American occupation. It is a work that reflects the highest credit upon that distinguished officer and re-bounds to the honor of the United States. When General Brooke went to Cuba, one year ago, the condition of affairs there was as bad as possible to conceive of. As he says, the country was devastated, the people were impoverished and thousands were suffering and dying from exposure and starvation. Utter demoralization reigned. The Cubans who were in arms against Spain clamored for special recognition, while the property holders and professional and business men were filled with apprehension of new troubles dangerous to their interests. The task of pacification, of bringing order out of the chaos that prevailed and of introducing new methods, seemed almost hopeless. Nearly every step taken by our military authorities for improving the conditions met with opposition. American innovation were resented and American rule was denounced as no better than that of the Spaniard. Politicians stirred up distrust and disaffection. The soldier element threatened revolt or brigandage if its demands were not complied with. General Brooke and the able officers under him addressed themselves earnestly, diligently and patiently to the difficult and arduous work they had to do. It sometimes seemed that they would fail to pacify the discordant elements and to convince the people that American methods were better than those they had practiced for generations and would work their improvement socially and morally. But they keep on against opposition there and more or less criticism at home and now General Brooke is enabled to say that a marvelous change has taken place, that peace reigns and law and order rule. Thus in a brief year Cuban pacification is complete and while the industrial and commercial conditions of the islands are not all that could be desired, those also have been materially improved.

NEW YEAR'S VICTORIES.

General French Defeats the Boers at Colesburg.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The war office has received the following from Cape Town, under today's date: Colonel Pitcher reports through the officer commanding at the Orange river: "I have completely defeated a hostile command at the Sunnyside laager this day, January 1, taking the laager and 40 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded. Our casualties are two privates killed and Lieutenant Adie wounded." Am camped at Dover farm, 20 miles northwest of Belmont and 10 miles from Sunnyside. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The success of General French's war at length confirmed officially at the war office this afternoon in a dispatch from Cape Town, Monday, January 1 as follows: French reports at 1 P. M. today from Coleskop by heliograph as follows: "Leaving at Rensburg, holding the enemy in front, half of the First Suffolks and a section of the Royal horse artillery, I started thence at 5 o'clock in the afternoon December 31, taking with me five squadrons of cavalry, half of the Second Berks and 80 mounted infantry, infantry carried in wagons, and ten guns. I halted for four hours at Moidor's farm, and at 8.30 this morning occupied the kopje overlooking and westward of Colesburg. The enemy's outposts were taken completely by surprise. "At daylight we shelled the laager and enfiladed the right of the enemy's position. The artillery fire in reply was hot from a 15 pounder, using Royal laboratory ammunition, and other guns. We silenced the guns of the enemy's right flank, demonstrating with cavalry and guns to the north of Colesburg, toward the junction where a strong laager of the enemy was holding a hill position southeast of Colesburg as far as a junction. Our position cuts the line of retreat via the road and bridge. "Some thousands of Boers, with two guns are reported to be retreating toward Norvalsoort. All of Remington's scouts proceeded toward Acherland yesterday morning. Sight casualties about three killed and a few wounded. Details later. Brief independent messages from Rensburg filed the eve of January 1 supplement General French's dispatch but slightly. According to them, the British were still shelling the Boer position at 5 o'clock Monday evening and expected to enter Colesburg to-day. British losses were three men killed and seven wounded. No officers were killed or wounded. The Boers are supposed to have suffered heavily, from the accuracy of the British artillery fire. French's statement that the Boers were using a 15-pounder and Woolwich ammunition evidently refers to the one captured at Stromberg. The Boer strength in the engagement with French was estimated at from 5000 to 7000 men.

WHEN THE CENTURY ENDS.

A Shorter Catechism for Those Who Are in Doubt on the Question.

The New York Sun says it has received so many evidences of confused minds regarding the beginning of the twentieth century that it will present a proof that the twentieth century begins after the year 1900 is ended in the shape of a little conversation:—

Question.—What is a year?

Answer.—Three hundred and sixty-five days.

What is a century?

One hundred years.

When did the year No. 1 end?

December 31 of the year one.

When did the year No. 2 begin?

January 1, of the year 2.

When did the year 99 end?

December 31, A. D. 99.

Did that complete a century?

No.

When was the century completed?

At the close of the year following 99, or at the close of the year 100.

When did the second century begin?

January one of the year one of the second century, that is, January 1, A. D. 101.

When did the 19th century end?

At the close of the 1900 year, or at the close of 1900.

Q.—When does the 20th century begin?

A.—It begins on day No. 1 of year No. 1 of the 20th hundred years—that is, on January 1, A. D. 1901.

We must still see one Christmas before the twentieth century dawns.

"Oh, ma, come up here quick."

"What's the matter, Tommy?"

"Bobby's playin' circus, an' he's trying to make th' baby dive off th' mantel."

